

company's works. In 1891, the *Gloriana*, constructed for E. D. Morgan, was launched, and set the yachting world talking by her departure from the traditional design of her class. She won eight straight races, and took rank as "confessedly the swiftest and ablest boat of her size on this side of the ocean, if not in the world." The *Wasp*, built for Archibald Rogers, and *Dilemma*, built for himself, followed in the next year, and Herreshoff's success as a builder of sailing crafts was assured. The *Vigilant* was built as a defender of the American cup in 1893, and the *Defender* successfully followed in 1895. Each boat showed perceptible improvement on its predecessor. The *Columbia* won the cup in 1899, and in 1901, and the *Reliance* in 1903 proved to be the fastest of her class ever built. Other vessels designed by him include: the *Pelican* (1890); the *Navahoe* built for Royal Phelps Carroll, and the *Colonia* (1893); *Henrietta* (1886); *Ballymena* (1888); *Javelin* (1891), and the torpedo boats *Dupont*, *Porter*, and *Morris* in 1897-98. In 1883, he was married to Clara Anna, daughter of A. Sidney De Wolf, of Bristol. He was given a degree of master of science by Brown University in 1895, and is a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, the Society of Arts of London, the Franklin Institute, and Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers.

**HERRESHOFF, John Brown Francis**, chemist, was born in Bristol, R. I., Feb. 7, 1850, sixth son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He was educated at Brown University, and after being graduated at the age of nineteen, became assistant professor of analytical chemistry in that institution. He remained in this position till 1872, and two years later settled in New York city as a manufacturing chemist. In 1876, he was engaged as superintendent of the Laurel Hill Chemical works on Long Island, which under his management became the largest establishment of its kind in this country. He invented a remarkable process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and in 1890, received the honorary degree of A.M. from Brown University. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Feb. 9, 1876, to Grace Eugenia, daughter of John Dyer, of Providence.

**HERRESHOFF, Julian Lewis**, educator, was born in Bristol, R. I., July 29, 1854, son of Charles Frederick and Julia Ann (Lewis) Herreshoff. He studied at the Berlin University, and was instructed by Franz Kullak, of Berlin, in the art of music. In 1888, he opened and became principal of a school of languages and music in Providence, R. I., which was very successful, owing to his high attainments in these branches. Mr. Herreshoff was married, Sept. 11, 1879, to Ellen F., daughter of James M. Taft, of Pawtucket, R. I.

**HAYS, Jacob**, high constable, was born at Bedford, Westchester co., N. Y., May 5, 1772, of Hebrew parentage. After obtaining a common school education he removed to New York city. Mayor Edward Livingston appointed him head of the constabulary force of the city of New York in 1801, and this office he retained for nearly half a century, during which he exercised an influence and control over the criminal classes like that exercised by Townsend, the celebrated Bow street officer of London. Hays was a short, stout, thick-set man of unswerving honesty, untiring energy, and indomitable courage. He is described as the most remarkable man within his own sphere of activity that New York ever had, and the criminal classes both feared and respected "Old Hays,"

who for forty years was a "terror to evil-doers." His fame as a thief-taker extended throughout the Union, and it was a common custom of the day to threaten unruly children with his attentions. The act reorganizing the police force of New York dispensed with the office of high constable, but in view of his long and faithful services he was allowed to retain both the title and emoluments of the office for the rest of his life. He died in New York city, in June, 1850.

**MINOR, Robert Crannell**, artist, was born in New York city, Apr. 30, 1839, son of Israel Minor and Charlotta Louisa Crannell, his second wife, and a descendant of Thomas Minor, who emigrated from England to New London, Conn., in 1632, where he became an influential citizen. He was married to Grace Palmer, from whom Gen. Grant is descended, and from them have descended most of those bearing the name of Minor in this country. John Minor, son of the emigrant, removed to Stratford, Conn., served as its town clerk, and its representative in the general assembly in 1676, and next becoming a resident of Woodbury, was town clerk for thirty years, a deacon of the church, a member of the general assembly, captain of militia, and an interpreter to the Indians.

Robert Minor, the artist, began painting at the age of twelve, but his tastes in this line were not encouraged by his father, and after attending schools in New Jersey and New York, he unwillingly entered the store of his father, a merchant, where he used his leisure moments in covering every available bit of paper with drawings. He abandoned business in 1871, and studied in Antwerp, under Van Luppen and Boulanger, and in Paris, under Diaz, Corot, and other masters. The sentiment in their works captivated and influenced him, and he remained in Paris for three years, undergoing many privations while continuing his studies, for he had previously lost his property. He exhibited a picture, entitled "The Silent Lake," in the Salon of 1872. He returned to New York city in 1874, but spent two years in England where he exhibited at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. For many years he spent his summers in Keene valley in the Adirondaeks, and some of his most beautiful works were inspired by its scenery; since then he has lived at Waterford, near New London, Conn. The art critic, Coffin, wrote of his work: "Poetic sentiment with fine resonant color effects, are found in the landscapes of Robert C. Minor, who is an avowed 'Barbizon Man' and has founded his art on the traditions of the famous artists whose works have attained such world-wide celebrity. He loves and understands nature, and with thorough knowledge and enthusiastic endeavor, portrays her moods with feeling as well as science. Simplicity of subject and completeness of composition are the main factors in his creations and particularly in sunset and in twilight effects does he appear as a sympathetic interpreter of nature's subtle changes." Minor's best-known canvasses are: "Studio of Corot" (1874); "Under the

